FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

OWING to the prevalence of a contagious disease in the town of Newbern, I hereby appoint the parish of Christ Church, Raleigh, as the *place*, and the *twenty-second* of May next as the *time*, for the meeting of the Annual Convention of this Diocese.

L. SILLIMAN IVES,
Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina.

Plymouth, April 11, 1839.

FOR SALE.

A VERY fine young blood MARE and COLT. The Mare is by Marion, and her dam by the Old Archy. The Colt by Flatterer, Capt. Bradford's fine Horse. Apply to

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27. 43-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his SPRING SUPPLY of

FANCY GOODS,

Among which are—
Jet black and blue black DRAP-DE-TA, a very superior article for gentlemen's wear,
Jet black and blue black Bombazine, of the best quality,
Blue black Summer Camlet,
Fancy Gambroons, for Pantaloons,
Fancy Vestings, &c.
White, drab, buff and blue Italian sewing Silk.
All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

May 1, 1839. 43-3w

P. S.—Clothes made to order.

Just received and for sale,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 boxes assorted CANDY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27, 1839. 43 *f*

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

PERHAPS a better exhibit cannot be offered of the state of this School, than may be inferred from its numbers and branches of study.

Present number of Pupils,	84
In the study of Latin Language,	30
" French,	23
Arithmetic,	75
Geometry,	30
English Grammar,	30
Geography,	66
Intellectual Philosophy,	17
Chemistry,	23
Astronomy,	30
Music on Piano Forte,	30

Reading, Writing and Spelling—the whole School.

The plan of instruction has a primary reference to *mental discipline*, which is aimed at as of far greater consequence than any *given amount* of *acquisition*. Parents and friends of the Institution are invited to attend at all times on the exercises of the School.

The *present* Academic year will close on the *middle of July*, and the *next* will commence on *the 15th of October*.

A thorough and full course of instruction in all the usual ornamental, as well as solid branches of education, will be always provided by the Principal.

May 1, 1839. 43 *f*

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT a meeting of the Fayetteville Water Works Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing a proper supply of Water during the Summer months, it is absolutely necessary that good and sufficient faucets be placed in every hydrant.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to cut off the supply of water from every hydrant which is not, on or before the 1st of May ensuing, supplied with a good water tight faucet.

Resolved, That the Superintendent proceed to collect the amount now due for water, and that in every case of failure to pay on demand, he shall place the account in the hands of an officer for collection.

(Copy from the Minutes.)

THE SUPERINTENDENT calls the particular attention of the public to the above resolves, and will only remark that they have been adopted with reluctance, the two first as the only means by which justice can be done by the Company to those who pay for the water; and the last as the only mode by which a portion of the public appears to be willing to do justice to the Company. For months past, the collections have scarcely sufficed to pay expenses of repairs. If the amounts due cannot be collected by the undersigned, they must be collected by an officer.

A. J. ERAMBERT, *Sup't.*

April 26, 1839.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 27th of December, a negro man named CARLISLE, dark complected and rather slow spoken, six feet in height, and very stout built. It is supposed that he is lurking in the neighborhood of D. McEachern's Bridge, in this County, or in the vicinity of Marion Court House, S. C., or near Ford's, in the edge of Marion District, at all of which places he has relations. For his apprehension and safe delivery to me, I will give the above reward, or $25 if lodged in Jail so that I get him.

JENNET McNAIR.

43tf *Cowper Hill, Robeson County, April* 28.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick County, on the first Monday in June next, the following pieces or parcels of Land, to pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1836 and 1837, and cost of advertising, &c. viz:—

400 acres between North River and Hood's Creek, belonging to the heirs of Jonathan Bryant.
560 do. on Indian Creek, belonging to the heirs of Mitchell.
300 do. in Elizabeth Neck and Beach, belonging to the heirs of John Smith.
860 do. on North West River, belonging to the heirs of James Flowers.
520 do. on Poplar Branch, belonging to James Hillbern.
150 do. on Middle Swamp, belonging to Joseph R. Flowers.
480 do. on Town Creek, belonging to Daniel Leonard.
240 do. on Lockwood's Folly, belonging to Mary Swann.

WM. HANKINS, *Sheriff.*

April 20, 1839. 43-*ts*

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories. The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

☞ The above will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 30th of May inst. It will be offered in separate Tracts. Terms made known at sale.

ALFRED JACKSON.

May 1, 1839. 43-tf.

STOLEN,

ON Sunday night last, a small YELLOW MARE with a large bag, for a mare not suckling; 12 or 13 years old. I suppose she was stolen by a black man named Seawell Pettiford; he is a low chunky man about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick lipped; had on a homespun frock coat, and black fur hat, about half worn. I will give $20 reward for the apprehension of the thief, with proof to convict, and a liberal reward for the mare.

JAMES T. BLUE.

Cumberland County, April 30, 1839. 43-t

SALISBURY HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING recently purchased the above Hotel from Thomas A. Hague, Esq., (formerly owned by W. H. Slaughter,) informs the Public that he intends carrying it on through his superintendent, Col. EDWARD YARBROUGH, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any establishment of a similar character in all "*Old Rip*," or any other Southern State.

Gentlemen who are fond of *good fare, fine Liquors, neat Beds*, and Stables *well supplied* with grain and Provender of all kinds, conducted by a *supervisor Ostler*, are respectfully solicited to call, both by the Proprietor and Superintendent, as each is determined that no gentleman or lady shall leave the House dissatisfied.

WM. D. CRAWFORD, *Proprietor.*

April 24, 1839. 43-4*w*

A Card.

COL. YARBROUGH is *truly* anxious to see his *old friend* and former *customers* at the above Hotel, and pledges himself to spare no pains to render their situation, during their stay, pleasant and comfortable.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern. Report says that there is or has been a note in circulation for the sum of Three Hundred dollars, signed by Charles T. McRae, Stafford Gibson, and Wm. W. McFarland:—we do hereby assert that we neither signed or authorised any person else to place our signatures to said note. Consequently, our names are not genuine. We therefore forewarn all or any person from trading for said note, expecting to receive any part of its value from us, for we are determined not to pay any part of the same.

STAFFORD GIBSON.
W. W. McFARLAND.

April 25 1839. 42-3wpd.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42 *f*

Received per Steam Boat,

20 HHDS. Attakapas SUGAR,
5 casks Cheese,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
5 casks London Porter.

For sale by

SAM'L W TILLINGHAST.

March 12, 1839. 36-f

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber sometime in November last, a Negro man slave, named SILVESTER AUSTIN. Said slave was purchased of Mr Davis, of Hamburg, who brought him from Halifax county, N C. He is about 28 years of age, 5½ feet in height, stout built and quite black. Fifty dollars will be paid for the said slave, delivered safe in the Augusta jail, or twenty dollars if confined in any safe jail so that I can get him. It is supposed the said slave has made for Halifax, North Carolina.

ALEX L WALKER.

March 12, 1839. 37 3m

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of

E J HALE.

March, 1839.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds St Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C J ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

PIANO FORTES.

GEIB & WALKER, old and well known manufacturers, have established an Agency in Fayetteville, for the sale of their PIANO FORTES. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, including expense of freight. These Piano Fortes are all selected and approved before they are sent, by a Teacher of Music in New York, and are warranted by the Makers. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. The Agency may be found at the Female Seminary, where instruments of different prices will be constantly open for inspection.

☞ They will be carefully packed, without additional charge, for transportation to any part of the country.

April 23. 42-tf.

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839 32tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER

March 1, 1838. 83 tf

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked.) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street

December 12, 1838. 23tf

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28. 1837. 69tf.

Junto Academy.

THIS institution, 12 miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and 6 miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which, hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an academical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructer; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders; so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of 5 months, $12 50.

English Department, $8 per session.

Board per month, exclusive of lights, $7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th June next.

☞ The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.

March 9, 1839. 38-8*eow*

POETRY.

INFANTS ASLEEP.

How beautiful they are—that infant pair,
As they lie wrapped in calm and dreamless sleep,
Nestling like mated doves—and mingling sweet
The perfume of their pure and gentle breaths.
On his fair sister's snowy arm, the boy
Hath couched his downy cheek, and she hath thrown
Her head upon his bosom lovingly:
So motionless they lie, they might be ta'en
For a creation of the sculptor's art,
But that the azure and transparent veins
That wander through their alabaster brows,
And the soft hue that mantles o'er their cheeks
Like the reflection of a rose on snow,
Proclaim the hand of Deity is there.

There is a charm about their loveliness,
Beauty, material only, could not give,
'Tis in the exquisite repose, which tells
That souls unsullied and hearts free from guile,
Within those graceful tabernacles dwell;
No human passions mar their tranquil rest;
No feverish dreamings, such as haunt the soul
Which hath had commerce with the busy world,
Raising up shadowy phantoms of the past,
And visions of the future—there they lie
In their consummate grace, twin cherubim,—
Fresh from their God—all purity and peace.

INDECISION, a Tale of the Far West, and other Poems, by J. K. Mitchell, M. D., Philadelphia. We extract the following passage, being one of several we had marked, but have not room for. It will find a response in the heart of every one who has known a mother's love:

"My mother!" What a chain of blissful thought
Is in that home endearing sentence wrought!
Is there on earth a melody so dear,
As that sweet sound to gentle childhood's ear!
My mother soothes my grief, refines my bliss,
And asks but what I love to give—a kiss.
Ay, though the truant heart of manhood stray,
To other charms and other friends away,
The memory of a mother's love, at last
Returns, like bread on Nile's rich waters cast,
To prove the solace of a stricken heart,
When sorrows come, and hope's gay dreams depart;
There's not a *wither'd leaf* that does not yield
Undying odors, when through childhood's field
Of sunny days and ever blooming sweets,
To hail a mother's smile the cloudless memory fleets.

THE VILLAGE REVISITED.

FROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

After an absence of many years, I lately revisited the village of Ashford. This is a small inland place, in the midst of farmers, and undistinguished by manufactures or extensive trade. Its inhabitants are chiefly mechanics and storekeepers. On my entrance, I perceived that the place had undergone fewer changes than is common in America. There was the same long straggling street widening at ne place into a green or common, upon which stood an unsightly market place, of that red brick which so disfigures and degrades the architectural prospects of our country. There were the same inns, and before one of them the same creaking sign of an Indian Queen, at which I used to throw stones when I was a boy. The principal tavern had been enlarged, and I was told that the present incumbent was the last of six who had practised at that bar within twenty years. I was sorry to see that the present tavern keeper was a person who had in former days been a promising saddler.

My attention was drawn forcibly to the places of the old mechanics. I looked for old James Sorrel, the chairmaker; there was no trace of him or his. None of his sons were bred to his trade, and those who survive are in the West. I also looked for Mark Belville, the hatter—the only one of his trade in those days. He ran away from his debtors 15 years ago. The reason, I found it easy to guess: his shop was always a rendezvous for the idlers of the whole street. The little English tailor, who was next in the row, had become too old to work; I was told that he had become rich and miserly; he had no children, and, as I remember, could not read. Roberts, the shoemaker, was still visible, a gray-haired old man, pacing about the street with an unsteady step, his hands behind him. After many years of hard work, he has retired to live with a married niece; his sons are in Ohio, except one who keeps up the trade in a neighboring town. The old man has one serious calamity; he has no solace for his old age, either of mind or heart. In his young days he had but one rule, *Be honest and industrious*. How many think this all-sufficient! He observed it: he worked early and late, till his back was bowed down and his eyesight gone. He succeeded; that is, he accumulated wealth. In order to do this, he saved both time and money. He had no books, but an almanac, and always voted at town meetings for the lowest possible sum to common schools. His charity began at home; and he took care to let it end there; and resolving to be just before he should be generous, he was all his life practising this first lesson. Now, in his old age, he is wealthy, but wretched. The domestic charm which keeps some families together was unknown to him, and he is a solitary widower; though, if you number his children, the family is large. I have written down in my pocket book, that it will not do for a man to make a god of his trade, and that, in spite of Ben Franklin, there are other goods in life than popularity and thrift.

The very next house is occupied by two young brokers, partners, who are playing the very same game. A new run of loungers appeared in the streets, but in no respect inferior to those who had been before them, having the same airs, and very much the same haunts. It is a class which propagates itself with remarkable ease, and there are few country towns in which there may not be found abundant specimens.

The spots once occupied by the shops of two bakers, I was pleased to see covered with beautiful pleasure grounds, and embellished with two mansions a good deal superior to any thing in Ashford. I knew their occupants well; they were dutiful boys, and public-spirited men. The time and money which at intervals they bestowed upon objects of common interest have been amply made up to them by increase of credit and respectability. Benevolence is good policy. By doing good, they are more known and more revered. The chief difficulty is for them to decline offices of trust; and they are already concerned in the administration and settlement of more estates than any of their fellow-townsmen. Though not related, they have always been good friends; and I am told they are about to join in erecting, chiefly at their own expense, a Lyceum, or building for public lectures and philosophical experiments. They furnish a happy example of that healthful popularity which may be attained without an undue meddling with party politics.

By this I am reminded of Oliver Crabbe, the tallow-chandler. One would have supposed that Oliver's business might have occupied all his hours, but he found time to spend upon the affairs of the public. He was oftener in the front shop than in his dipping-room, because this front shop was a sort of news-room. There, upon bench and counter, at almost any hour, might be seen the sage quidnuncs of the town. It was the village exchange. In spite of odors "not of amber," that door seemed to attract to itself perpetual groups, which might be likened to the clusters at the aperture of a bee-hive. Here the newspapers were read, and the public business settled. As you might expect, Oliver was chief speaker; he loved to hear himself talk, which I have observed to be the grand inducement to mingle in politics. There was no meeting of the party to which he belonged at which he did not find it easy to attend, whatever might be the state of his business. At town meetings, his voice was lifted up, and when he passed between the tellers, he was usually followed by a retinue of humble political admirers. I am not sure that he did not sometimes dream of higher honors, for I have heard him rallied about a sheet of paper, on which he had practised, in a fine, flourishing hand, the mysterious words, "*Pub. Doc. Free*, Oliver Crabbe." Oliver has been in the poorhouse for five years.

The grave-yard of the little village gave evident tokens that almost a generation had passed away. In walking among the grave mounds and marble memorials, I could not but observe that a large proportion of those who lay there had by no means arrived at extreme age. Another reflection which forced itself on me was, that the epitaphs never told the whole truth. The young man who accompanied me seemed very sensible of this. I would, for instance, read aloud from a headstone the pretty verses commemorative of some spotless youth, and my guide would say, "He died of drink." Of another, equally celebrated over his grave, he would observe, "This man was a drunkard." Indeed, I shudder to think how many whom I once knew among the working classes of this place have been brought to their grave, either directly or indirectly, by strong drink.

But my reflections must draw to a close. Looking at the town as a whole, I see some increase and some improvement, but, in the midst of this, too great a disposition to be still and do nothing. *It will do for the present* is a ruinous motto. It has led Dick Harlow to leave an old post-and-rail fence in front of his house and shop until he has grown to be an old man. It has allowed an old ruinous well-curb to disgrace the garden of Jones, the wheelwright, ever since he was a boy. It has kept half a dozen little door-yards without a single improvement, when they might, every one of them, have been, this fine April morning, full of hyacinths, crocuses, violets, and moss-pinks. And, to speak of more public concerns, this same motto might be inscribed over the shabby town-house, shadeless streets and filthy horse-pond, which continue to be nuisances of the village of Ashford.

After all, there are a score or two of honest, healthy, happy artisans, who are thriving in their business, and bringing up their households in virtuous habits. There are two good schools and a new church; a debating society and a musical club; a reading-room and a lyceum; and at any moment at which the body of the people shall agree to abandon their sleepy motto, there will be a hundred more good things to recount. C. Q.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes a letter from Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to Great Britain, in which he describes the person, appearance, and habits of the Queen of Great Britain. Mr. Stevenson writes from opportunities of close and frequent observation, which few persons, even of the highest rank in the kingdom, can have had. He says:

"Of *the Queen* I suppose you will expect me to say something, and express my opinion. The press in both countries gives the most flattering accounts of her beauty, wisdom, &c. Indeed, it is the fashion here to represent her (as I suppose they do all Queens) as something short only of Divinity. Now, I will tell you very frankly what I think of her, and I have had a fair opportunity of judging. As to her person and face, they are pretty fairly represented in many of the numerous paintings and prints, some of which I suppose you have seen. Sully's I think as good and pleasing a likeness as any that has been taken. It has been sent to Philadelphia. None of them, however, do justice to the expression of the face. It is certainly not the sort I should call beautiful but, when lighted up by animated conversation, the face is full of expression and sweetness, and strongly indicative of character. Her manners are bland and unaffected: indeed, there is a simplicity and frankness and engaging affability about her quite remarkable for a Queen. Another striking thing is the total absence of all ambitious display or desire for admiration, which might be expected from so young a person, and she a Sovereign.

"No one can approach the present Queen without being struck, not only with her easy and charming deportment, and that peculiar softness of disposition and temper for which she is so remarkable, but with the entire self-command and repose of manner which might be expected to guard a Sovereign of more advanced years and experience. She has, besides, all the characteristic *bon naturel* and temper of the English.

"In relation to the Queen's personal habits, I understand she rises between 8 and 9, breakfasts at 10, devotes herself to business till 2, then exercises, generally on horseback, and that at a rapid pace, going at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour. Of her horsemanship I had an opportunity of judging, having myself been present in one of her excursions of 20 miles in about 2 hours; and I can assure you, if she does not ride like Cæsar, or hunt like Diana, she is yet one of the boldest and finest female riders I ever saw.

"Her attention to business is such that, I understand, if a despatch comes while she is at dinner, she commonly rises and attends to it. She has a turn and capacity for business, and will, as she advances, doubtless take even a deeper interest in affairs of state than she does at present."

Longevity of our Forefathers.—No less than *thirteen* of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of American Independence reached the age of eighty years and upwards, viz:

Charles Carroll, of Maryland,	95
William Ellery, of Rhode Island,	93
John Adams, of Massachusetts,	91
Samuel Adams, do	81
Robert Treat Paine, do	93
Benjamin Franklin, do	84
William Williams, of Connecticut,	91
William Floyd, of Long Island,	87
Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania,	83
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia,	83
George Wythe, do	89
Matthew Thornton, of Ireland,	89
Francis Lewis, of South Wales,	90

Being an average of eighty-six and two months each, and the aggregate excess of the "time honored thirteen" over fourscore is just eighty years. No deliberative assembly of equal magnitude was ever more remarkable for the virtue, temperance, and longevity of its members, than the one which declared the American colonies free and independent.

Job Dodge—or the Stormy Day.—It was a half drizzling, half stormy day in the middle of November—just such a day as puts nervous people in a bad humor with themselves and every body else. Job Dodge sat brooding over the fire immediately after breakfast. His wife addressed him as follows: 'Mr. Dodge, can't you mend that front door latch to-day?' 'No,' was the answer, 'Well, cant you mend the handle of the water pail?' 'No.' 'Well, can't you fix a handle to the mop?' 'No.' 'Well, cant you put up some pins, for clothes, in our chamber?' 'No.' 'Well, can't you fix that north windqw, so that the rain and snow won't drive in?' 'No—no—no!' answered the husband sharply. He then took his hat and was on the point of leaving the house, when his wife, knowing that he was going to the tavern, where he would meet some of his wet day companions, asked him kindly to stop a moment. She then got her bonnet and cloak, and said to her husband, 'you are going to the tavern: with your leave I will go with you.' The husband stared. 'Yes,' says the wife, 'I may as well go as you: if you go and waste the day and tipple at the tavern, why shall not I do the same?' Job felt the reproof. He shut the door: hung up his hat; got the hammer and nails; did all his wife had requested, and sat down by his fire at night, a better and happier man.

The Globe calls the Whigs "retailers of falsehood." Why should a great wholesale dealer in that interesting article turn up his nose at the retailers? Is that democracy?

Lou. Journal.

Absurdities.—To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty. To lose money at play, and then fly into a passion about it. To ask the publisher of a new periodical how many copies he sells per week. To ask a wine merchant how old his wine is. To make yourself generally disagreeable, and wonder that nobody will visit you, unless they gain some palpable advantage by it. To get drunk, and complain the next morning of a headache. To spend your earnings in liquor, and wonder that you are ragged. To sit shivering in the cold because you won't have a fire till November. To suppose that reviewers generally read more than the title page of the works they praise or condemn. To judge of people's piety by their attendance at church. To keep your clerks on miserable salaries, and wonder at their robbing you. Not to go to bed when you are tired and sleepy, because "it is not bedtime." To make your servants tell lies for you, and afterwards be angry because they tell lies for themselves. To tell your own secrets and believe other people will keep them. To expect to make people honest by hardening them in jail, and afterwards sending them adrift without the means of getting work. To fancy a thing is cheap because a low price is asked for it. To say that a man is charitable because he subscribes to a hospital. To keep a dog or a cat on short allowance, and complain of its being a thief. To degrade human nature in the hope of improving it. To expect your trades-people will give you long credit if they generally see you in shabby cloths. To arrive at the age of fifty, and be surprised at any vice, folly, or absurdity their fellow-creatures may be guilty of.

Anon.

OWE NO MAN.

This may be bad poetry, but depend upon it, it is excellent sense. It is an old saying that the debtor is a slave to the creditor. If so, half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The universal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil in this country. Many a man is ruined entirely by it.

Many a man goes into a store for a single article. Looking around, twenty things strike his eyes; he has no money, but buys on credit. Foolish man! Pay day must come, and ten chances to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me, ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the article, bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for it when you had it not in your power.

A few rules, when kept, will contribute much to your happiness and independence. Never buy on credit when you can possibly do without: Take pride in being able to say "owe no man." Wives are sometimes thoughtless—daughters now and then extravagant. Many a time when neither the wife nor the daughter would willingly give a single pang to the father's bosom, they urge and teaze him to get articles, pleasant enough to be sure to possess, but difficult for him to buy: the purchaser on credit is dunned—sued; and many an hour made wretched by their folly and imprudence.

Never owe your shoemaker, your tailor, your PRINTER, your blacksmith or laborer. Besides the bad policy of keeping in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labour you have received all the benefit of.

Female Intrepidity.—During the fire on Saturday night last, the occupants of one of the buildings in Rose Alley, in the bustle and confusion of saving their little effects from the devouring element, and after being driven out by the flames, discovered that one of their children, a boy about four years old, remained yet asleep in the upper part of the house—the mother, after hearing of the situation of her child, rushed through the flames, and seized her sleeping boy, and no sooner had she gained the object for which she was willing to risk her life, than it was discovered that all means of escape were cut off, save that of leaping from the second story window with her child, which without a moment's hesitation was done, without any material injury to herself or child.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

An amusing incident is given in the Natchez Free Trader, as accompanying the catastrophe of one steamboat running into another. The impression of the officer of each boat was that his boat would go down, and they called, each to the other, right lustily for relief. The passengers, too, conceiving there was no safety in remaining upon the boat on which they then were, immediately changed places, and, after five minutes of confusion, those of each found themselves in the undisturbed possession of the deck of the other. By this time the dust had cleared away a little, and it was found that nothing serious had occurred to either boat.—*Balt. Sun.*

A new notion all the way from Connecticut.—The "tarnellest cutest notion" which we have heard of for some time, is the manufactory of Silk Worm Eggs, which is now in operation in the "land of steady habits." The operation is a simple one, and will doubtless be extensive and profitable, if pot useful. Beeswax is melted and poured through a fine seive into water, the water is then poured out, and at the bottom of the vessel will be found a multitude of the prettiest little silk worm eggs imaginable, made of beeswax.

Now "be'nt" this a cute notion?

Petersburg Intelligencer.

'These are the sweets of matrimony,' as the man said ven his vife threw the sugar bowl at his head.

Ezra Wooster, a fellow from Massachusetts, was lately flogged out of Texas! He must be a scamp, sure enough.

FOREIGN.

New York, April 30.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet-ship George Washington, Captain Holdrege, arrived last evening, with Liverpool papers of March 29th, and London of the 28th. The Liverpool steam-ship had reached Liverpool,—with the news of the adjournment of Congress, and we have the comments of the London papers upon the so called War Bill. The news is not billigerent, though not quite so peaceable as by the Great Western. Our "War Bill," however, created little or no excitement—at most, only a little earnest attention.

Mr. Charles Buller, who was with Lord Durham in Canada, stated on the floor of the House of Commons, it to be his opinion that a more preposterous, or a more unjust claim was never made by any nation than that of England to an exclusive jurisdiction in the territory in dispute between the province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine. This assertion, Lord Palmerston rebuked the honorable gentleman for having so indiscreetly made; and at the same time expressed his own decided opinion that the claim was a just one, and in perfect conformity with the agreement between England and the United States, and which was to the effect that that portion of the territory in dispute and recently taken possession of by the troops of the State of Maine, should remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of England till the final settlement of the boundary line.

This admission of Mr. Buller, who has good means of information, gave much offence. It will be seen that on a subsequent day, it was referred to again. Sir Robert Peel, in the course of the next debate upon this subject, insinuated that when Parliament re-assembled, he should attack the Ministry for not having shown sufficient energy in their conduct toward the United States since the outbreak in Canada. The London Times reiterates its proposition for a compromise.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered five new engines for war steam ships—one of which, to be named the Cyclops, is to be of 1300 tons burthen and carry 26 guns—the largest armament yet placed on board a steam frigate, in any navy.

H. M. ship Winchester, of 52 guns, has been commissioned as Admiral Harvey's flag ship, on the North American station.

The chances of war with the United States have led, it is believed, to speculations on an immense scale in cotton; and these speculations again will of necessity, be followed in due time, by heavy commercial reverses in some shape or other.

Why should England be dependent for the cotton which she consumes on the cotton growers of the United States! In the East Indian colonies, England might, (if the proper degree of care were bestowed upon its cultivation) be supplied with a sufficiency of cotton for all her manufacturing establishments;—nay when regard is had to the character of the cotton manufacture and to the claims of her colonies upon England, it may be doubted, whether the cotton trade might not be transferred gradually, and most beneficially, to the shores of India. India yields the raw material of the manufacture. In India, there exists water-power in unlimited, abundance and in India, the price of labour is low enough to satisfy the avarice of the most griping mill-owner in Manchester. Our cotton manufacture has spread misery throughout England, and throughout India also; the transference of that manufacture to India might be attended with the happiest effects on the industry of our eastern colonies, as well as on the prosperity of England herself.

There can at all events, exist no question as to the expediency of procuring from India, those supplies of raw cotton which we have hitherto drawn from the United States. India bids fair soon to supply us with tea—why not with cotton!

In all that appertains to trade, the United States are in truth far more dependant on England than England is on them. British commerce has created all the wealth of New York, and of the other principal towns throughout the federal union. It may be doubted, however, whether sound policy does not dictate that Halifax and the chief towns in our North American provinces ought not to be selected as *emporia* for British goods, and whether such a change in the passage of our manufactured commodities to the hands of consumers in the United States might not be attended with the happiest effects on our colonies, as well as on the power of England!—*London Morning Herald.*

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—March 27.

Canadian Prisoners—United States.

Lord Brougham complained that the Canadian prisoners, although only convicted of political offences, had been associated with housebreakers, thieves, and common felons, and treated in every respect in the same manner. Surely this was a remnant of the barbarism of by-gone ages, when there was no distinction made between ordinary felonies and political offences. He did not mean to have it understood that the treatment of the prisoners was the result of any active interference, but only according to the ordinary course, and he was sure it needed only to be noticed to be redressed. The noble and learned Lord then went on to say, that he sincerely hoped the painful necessity of a war with America would be avoided. He would not counsel the Government, nor would their Lordships sanction any course contrary to the public honor; but, on the other hand, no apprehension must be entertained in consequence of the high warlike reputation which they had acquired all over the world by the valor of our heroes both by sea and land; no apprehension need be entertained that it would be derogatory to our honor to concede as much as possible for the maintenance of the inestimable blessings of peace. This was the principle upon which the Government ought to act in every case, and, above all, in respect to the unhappy differences between this country and America. There was one consolation on this subject, which was, that we were undeniably, clearly, and manifestly in the wrong; and giving up when we were in the wrong never could harm us.

The Marquis of Normanby said, that in reference to the first part of the noble and learned Lord's observations he was perfectly right. Those prisoners were not regularly in his department. They had been transferred to the convict ships, as all other convicts coming from that part of the world were, there having been no doubt of the legality of their trials. He had received a communication respecting them to-day, but he should make further inquiries on the subject. In reference to the other part of the noble and learned Lord's speech, he had no observations to offer on that.

Cotton at Liverpool was firm in price, but the week's work was light. This news will rather disappoint holders here, who anticipated a further advance. Our market is still above that at Liverpool, and in our Southern cities prices are still beyond ours. The trade at Manchester was rather dull, the demand for goods having fallen off. At Havre, on the 23d March, cotton was excessively dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 28.

The demand for cotton has been moderate throughout the week, chiefly from the trade, at steady rates, and the market closes quietly but firmly at last week's quotations of American. Sea Island is in demand at full prices. The stock of Egyptian, being limited, has this week become an object of speculation, and prices have advanced 1d per lb. on all except fine qualities. Brazil continues in good demand, at full prices for Pernam and Maranham, while Bahia has advanced ½d per lb. The sales of the week amount to 18,430 bales, including 8500 American, 400 Egyptian, 100 Pernam, 180 Maranham, and 100 Surat, on speculation.

Among the sales are the following, 130 Sea Island at 24 a 34 cts. per lb., Stained do 7½ a 14½. Upland 8½ a 10, Mobile and Alabama 7½ a 10¼, New Orleans 7½ a 11, Egyptian 12½ a 18.

Decrease of Import this year compared with the same date last year,	174,536
Decrease of Stock,	62,300
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption,	41,900
Taken on speculation this year,	190,500
Same in 1838,	15,900
Stock in Liverpool, 31st December, 1838,	243,340
Same in 1837,	170,800
Computed Stocks—This day,	236,200
Same period in 1838,	238,500

A LITTLE LATER.

A London Courier of the evening of the 28th of March, has been found among the papers brought by the George Washington, and which had not before been discovered. It contains the debate in full, which took place in the House of Commons on the boundary question, and gives at length the speeches of Sir Charles Grey and Sir Robert Peel; on the occasion, Mitchell's map of 1755, which conclusively establishes the claim of Maine, was called for by these gentlemen, and Lord Palmerston was evidently very reluctant that it should be produced. The Courier contains dates two days later from Paris. No ministry has yet been formed by Louis Philippe, and serious difficulties appeared yet to be in the way of a renewed alliance between the Thiers and Guizot parties.

Baltimore Sun.

The Leg Treasurers insinuating themselves into Banks.—The example of Mr. Price is becoming very contagious. It appears, by the Washington Globe, that the Teller (Mr. Orme) of the favorite Pet Government Bank in Washington, the Bank of the Metropolis, has taken $50,000 from the Bank. The suspicions of the Cashier, says the Globe, being awakened by appearances, he counted the money, and discovered the deficit, charged the Teller, who confessed every thing, and pointed to the person who had it in possession, Mr. Goodrich, a Clerk in one of the Departments. Mr. G. was arrested, and the money recaptured.

The Bank of the Metropolis is within eye-shot of the White House. The Clerk in *one* of the Departments, it is probable, was educated under Mr. Woodbury's own eye. Such letters as he wrote to Boyd and Harris, *begging* them to pay up, and such answers as he consented to receive that it would do the Party *hurt* to make them pay up *when* an important election was coming on, were all just such examples as were calculated to have powerful influence on the *tender* minds of Messrs. Orme and Goodrich. The Court *air* is bad.

If Mr. Orme had been a Sub-Treasurer like Price, or Jubal Harrington, and could have got off in the Great Western or to Texas, with the people's money, taxes upon the People would have been imposed to make up the *deficit*. As well-ordered Banks, however, have no *legs*, they cant run off, even when their Tellers do, so that the Bank is held accountable to the Government for the rogues that steal their money from them.

The Union of Bank and State, however, be it known,—*vive la bagatelle*, is dissolved in the City of New York. The Collector of this Port collects every day,—Sundays excepted,—before two o'clock P. M., the imposts of merchants in "Rags"—*not* in Gold and Silver, and *not* through the "Monster Banks,"—and he keeps "these Rags" thus collected, in his own breeches pocket, or writing desk, till 3 o'clock P. M.,—when, the Banks closing, he deposits these "Rags" as aforesaid,—*not* in Sub-Treasury chests,—with patent levers, and hydrostatic balances, on the Gouge plan,—*but*, in Bank vaults, under the care of "Rag Barons,"—and ALL ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT!

N. Y. Express.

Mr. Woodbury and the Broker.—An amusing anecdote indicative of the shrewdness and good management of Secretary Woodbury is confidently related in Wall street. An intelligent French Broker, Mr. D., some time since discovered that a fraud had been committed on the Revenue Department to the amount of about thirteen thousand dollars. He proceeded to Washington, stated the case to the Secretary, and made an arrangement to collect the money, provided he was allowed one half the amount collected. Mr. Woodbury, in his great caution for the security of the Government, insisted that the District Attorney should be employed as counsel. To this part of the arrangement the Broker reluctantly assented. A few days before the departure of Mr. Price, for England, he actually collected the amount, but in the confusion of the moment forgot to leave any part of the money behind. Mr. D. now calls on the Secretary of the Treasury for $6,500, his share of the recovery, and the Secretary refers him to Congress for an appropriation, to make good his contract. Thus, by this operation, the loss of $13,000 is increased to $19,500, if the Government acts justly.—*Courier.*

Zerah Colburn.—We learn from the Vermont Watchman, the death of Zerah Colburn, in the 35th year of his age. He was distinguished when a child, for the most remarkable power of arithmetical calculation, of any person of whom there is any account extant. He was born in Vermont, and at an early age, soon after his remarkable talent was discovered, he visited this city, and subsequently many parts of this country and of Europe. He returned to this country and to his native state, after an absence of twelve years. On attaining to mature years, it is understood that he lost his peculiar talent, yet was possessed of respectable abilities and acquirements. After returning to Vermont he became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and recently a Professor in a literary institution at Norwich, in which situation he remained until his death.

"To Arms!" "To Arms!!"—This is now the political war cry of the Richmond Enquirer to the Virginia Van Buren men. An Editor in Illinois makes the same appeal to the Maidens of New England. His town, he says, is full of Bachelors—with no Ladies; and they cry out aloud to the New England Fair ones, "To Arms!" "To Arms!!"

SILK.

The American Silk Society has taken hold of the subject of the Silk Culture with spirit. From the second number of the Journal of the Society, we copy the following list of premiums offered by the Society, viz.

1st. For the greatest quantity of merchantable raw Silk produced by any individual from the cocoons of his or her own raising, during the year 1839, one hundred dollars, or plate of that value, at their option.

2d. To the person or association who shall make the second greatest quantity of merchantable raw Silk from three-quarters of an acre of ground, the trees of which shall have been planted in the year 1839, one hundred and fifty dollars, or plate of that value, at their option.

4th. For the best pound of sewing Silk, made from cocoons of the competitor's own raising in the year 1839, fifty dollars, or plate of that value, at their option.

5th. For the second best pound of sewing Silk, made from cocoons of the competitor's own raising in 1839, thirty dollars, or plate of that value, at their option.

Five pounds of the Silk offered for the first premium, and the whole quantity produced for the other four premiums, must be deposited with James O. Law, Treasurer of the American Silk Society, in Baltimore, previous to the next annual meeting of the Society, which takes place on the 11th December, 1839.

To show something of what is already done and doing on the subject of Silk culture, we condense some of the notices of the Journal. Mr. Cheney, of Burlington, New Jersey, has a cocoonery 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole. He has room and appurtenances for feeding a million of worms at a time successfully.

Mr. Physick has built near Germantown, Pennsylvania, a cocoonery 250 feet long.

The Silk Company of Baltimore has purchased a water power and building for an extensive Silk manufactory.

At Fredericksburg, Virginia, Mr. Smith has built a cocoonery 250 feet in length.

We have seen a list of the names of about fifty individuals in Beaver City, Pennsylvania, who are in the business of raising Multicaulis trees, and some of them extensively, with the ultimate object of making the culture and manufacture of Silk a permanent business. The intelligent and enterprising citizens of that neighborhood are quick in appreciating their best interests.

The Society at Economy, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, have been some years engaged in the manufacturing of Silk, and the advantages attending the Multicaulis have given it a new impetus. This year they have turned out some splendid specimens of *purple Silk velvet, gros de nap vesting, fine figured* vesting, satin, and plain and sprigged Silk for ladies' dresses. These goods are represented as far superior in texture and brilliancy to those usually imported.

At the old Armory, in Virginia, a large Silk establishment is being built by Mr. Pleasants and Mr. Randolph. Morris Pollock, a rich and enterprising Silk twister of Glasgow, Scotland, proposes, in consequence of the genial climate and inviting prospects of Virginia, to lay the foundation of a large establishment in Pittsylvania county, to cultivate the mulberry, to manufacture Silk, and instruct farmers by actual experiments how to carry on the business, and turn their otherwise useless hands into productive labor. He proposes to establish a manufactory that shall call for one hundred thousand dollars worth of Silk in a year. His annual outlay in the Silk business is stated at $150,000.

The New Castle (Delaware) Silk Company is building a cocoonery to feed one and a half millions of worms this year, and five millions the next.

Mr. Randall, on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, in Maryland, is preparing to operate on a large scale for the culture of Silk.

The above is offered as a specimen of what the people are doing in only a portion of the Union. The Legislatures of nine States have thought the subject of sufficient importance to offer a bounty to their citizens for the production of Silk—Georgia giving a bounty of fifty cents per pound for good silk reeled from cocoons.

[The above account, extensive and encouraging as it is, presents but a partial statement of the enterprises on foot for the cultivation of Silk. As an instance of the cases omitted, we may cite that of the Washington Silk Company, which has purchased a farm near the city at a cost of $12,000, and is going extensively into the business. The details of the Silk culture, which will accompany the returns of the census to be taken next year, will astonish the Public by their unsuspected magnitude. We hazarded the opinion some two or three years ago, that the *Silk* product of the United States would, in a quarter of a century, equal in value the *Cotton* product of that time, immense as the latter was and is; and every day's observation tends to confirm the correctness of that opinion.—*Nat. Intell.*]

Silk! Silk!—We yesterday had the pleasure of visiting a cocoonery in this city, at which a great many silk worms were feeding and a few of the oldest were spinning. In the Northern States the worms cannot begin to feed before the middle of May, and the season is at least one month shorter in the fall than here. We have thus about two and a half months advantage in point of time to operate. If this business does not succeed it will be for want of energy on the part of our people, for we undoubtedly have climate and soil in our favor.

Augusta Chronicle.

Caution.—A CHAP, calling himself Mr. PAYNE, took up his quarters in this place a week or two since, where he remained several days.—From his own account of himself, he is a *tremendous* man, and an honor to the nation that gave him birth. He seems to have peregrinated the four quarters of the habitable Globe, and to have been on terms of the closest intimacy with Queen Victoria and our Minister, while at the Court of St. James.—His memory, by some means or other, has been considerably impaired: when here, he *thought* himself a native of Buncombe county: we happened to be in Ashville when he reached that place; he there discovered his error, and located his nativity as far down East as Halifax. On his return from Scotland, where he had been pursuing the study of the law, he was shipwrecked, and, by this sudden stroke of fate, whirled from a state of unbounded opulence to the depths of abject want; *ergo*, he begged to be excused from paying his board while a sojourner here.—When we left Buncombe, it was whispered that his landlord was apprehensive that he had taken "*French leave*" of him. He bore a conspicuous part in the coronation of Queen Victoria; distinguished himself in the Seminole War; fought by the side of the Bowies and Davy Crockett; captured Santa Anna; was shipwrecked; upset on a rail road, and instaneously killed, and finally came here, declared himself a candidate for Congress, told thousands of lies, and cut grit. He calls himself a genuine, Loco-foco Democrat!

What a theme for the philosopher and historian is here presented in this strange compound of animal flesh!!

Rutherfordton Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

It is just fifty years, this day, since the Inauguration of GEORGE WASHINGTON as President of the United States, when this Government of ours went fully into operation. The 4th of March was the day on which it might have gone into operation, but, like all other new machines, (even the best of them,) it was rather difficult at first to set it agoing. The two Houses of Congress, owing to the absence of any such facilities for travel as now exist, and other obstacles, (want of confidence in the new scheme of Government being one of them,) did not assemble in numbers sufficient to organize themselves until a full month after the appointed day. The votes for President and Vice-President, consequently, were not opened and counted in their presence until the 6th of April, 1789. The election of Gen. Washington to the office of President was announced to him at Mount Vernon on the 10th of the same month; and on the second day thereafter he took his departure for New York, where Congress was then sitting, and where he was received, as he had been all along the road, with every mark of respect and honor.

On the 30th of April, he took the oath of office in the presence of both Houses of Congress and a great assembly of the People; on which occasion, after the administration of the oath, R. R. Livingston cried aloud "*God save* GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States!*" And all the People said AMEN.

The fiftieth Anniversary of such a day is surely worthy of especial remembrance.

We have thought that we could not find a better day than this for introducing to our readers the original anecdotes of WASHINGTON and his honored friend, Madison, which will be found in the next column.

National Intelligencer.

The Case of Gen. Gratiot.—In the suit of the United States against Gen. Gratiot in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Missouri District, the Jury, after being out five days, were unable to agree, and the Court adjourned without a decision of the case. For the following particulars concerning it we are indebted to the St. Louis Bulletin:

"The circumstances of the case, as learned from persons who were present, are as follows. The Government claimed a balance of money advanced to the defendant, of about $30,000. The defendant claimed an offset of a larger sum for *extra-official services* rendered by him, in directing and superintending public works, of a civil nature, not appropriate to his military station, and in the labor and responsibility of disbursing public money. The Court instructed the jury, pointedly, against the defendant's claim of set-off; and that the services rendered by him, in relation to *civil* works, were not *extra;* and that, therefore, he was not entitled to any compensation for such services, although they occasioned, according to the proofs in the case, three times the labor of his military duties proper.

"The Jury, however, declined to obey the instructions of the Court; declaring (as some of them did in open court) that they could not conscientiously give a verdict against the defendant, as they considered the evidence ample for his defence, and, having heard the discussion of the law questions, were satisfied in that respect also. The Jury remained in confinement until Tuesday, the 16th instant, and then were dissolved by the adjournment of the Court.

"Since the adjournment, we learn that the jury were divided—*two* for obeying the instructions of the Court, and *ten* in favor of a general verdict for the defendant!"

It is known to most of you that, at the late session of Congress, I repeated a declaration which I had frequently made before, that I was myself not prepared to vote for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, nor in the Territory of Florida; nor for the refusal to admit that territory, as a slaveholding State, into the Union. These were all prayers of multitudes of your petitions which I had presented. My opinion upon them had never varied since I first took my seat in the House of Representatives; but from the zeal which I had uniformly manifested in support of the right of petition, and from the perseverance with which I persisted in presenting abolition petitions, inferences had been drawn in both divisions of the Union, not only that I was a confirmed abolitionist, but that I was affecting to place myself at the head of the abolition movements throughout the land. Having no such ambition and wishing to avoid all appearance of tampering between the parties, I made the above declaration; but had neither then, nor at any other time, a suitable opportunity of assigning my reasons for the opinions which I entertain upon these subjects. This I propose to do in another letter to you.

Mr. Adams to his Constituents.

A Change.—In the month of November, 1831, the first frame house was erected at Chicago. But seven years have passed onward, says the Chicago American, "and a small U. S. Fort, with its little garrison, disputing the ascendancy with the untutored Indian, has been surrounded with a bustling city of 6000 inhabitants. The frail canoe of the savage, that then dimpled, in undisturbed supremacy, the modest waters of *Skunk Creek*, and the shores of Lake Michigan, is now succeeded by roaring steamers with their 700 tons, and high masted vessels with their thousands of freight. The creek has become a *river*, and from its mouth the merchandize of the far eastern ports, transported over our great lakes, is discharged into our capacious warehouses for the traffic and consumption of a city and an extensive country rapidly filling up around it. The wand of the enchanter has been at work, and from an extended and bloody scene of savage desolation, churches, palaces, forms of beauty, gaiety and fashion, have arisen like visions of the sun upon the dazzled sight."

Book Making.—From a report made to the United States' Senate during the last session of Congress, it appears that the number of persons employed in the United States, in the various Branches connected with book making and periodical publications, is about 200,000, and the capital employed in those Branches is estimated at from thirty to forty millions of dollars.

The Boston Times talks of thinning off the lawyers in that city by an Auto da Fe. The Cincinnati News replies that nothing with a *fee* to it will ever thin off the lawyers.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY.

The studied and deliberate attacks upon the purity and independence of the Supreme Court of the United States by the Administration, has been most ably and eloquently exposed by a work, called the "National Magazine and Republican Review," which was lately instituted by Henry J. Brent, Esq., and now conducted under the Editorial supervision of Richard S. Coke, Philip R. Fendall, David A. Hall, William W. Seaton and Thomas Allen, at Washington city. We take the liberty of commending this publication to all true Whigs. Its aim and design is to defend the political institutions of the country from the assaults of the Democratic Review, a very mischievous and disorganizing periodical of the Loco Foco party. We have before us No. IV. of the Magazine, in the first article of which, several facts are brought together which go to prove that there is a *dark conspiracy* against the Federal Judiciary, originating in *high places*, and finally avowed in the political work above mentioned. The prominent facts adverted to in the Whig Journal are,

1st. The assumption by the late President Jackson of "a right to execute the laws as he understood them," which it will be remembered was announced by that potentate in the way of caution to the Supreme Court, in their deliberations on a case of constitutional right.

2d. The more distinct and impudent refusal of the Post Master General to obey the writ of a Federal Court, and his assertion that the President has power "*to strike dead the process of the Court.*"

3d. The complaints of Martin Van Buren "President of the United States and ex-officio leader of his party" in his Messages to Congress, of judicial interference with Executive officers, and his direct call upon that body to abridge the powers of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, so far as his *privileged ones* are concerned.

4th. The passage of a bill through the Senate of the United States by a *strict party vote*, exempting executive officers from the action of this Court, according to the requirement of President Van Buren.

To these proofs are to be added the assaults of the Democratic Review upon what it is pleased to call the "old dynasty" for not bowing before the throne, and its open congratulation of the public of the late *renovation* of that Court by the appointment of a majority of democrats to the Supreme Court bench. It is palpable from this work, that there is a rancorous hostility in the party leaders against the Judicial authority, and a hope to destroy its salutary influence by packing it with what were believed by them to be a majority of *political tools*. The shameless appeal of this journal to the political prejudices of the majority, is of a piece with the other frame work of this dark and detestable conspiracy. It is no small compliment to the wisdom of those who framed the constitution, that even these *tools* have been converted into upright Judges, who have disappointed the hopes of those who put them in office, and have gone on in their decisions to maintain the integrity of the constitution and the supremacy of the laws.

These dark prefigurings are alarming.—Strike from our system the Judicial Department, or what is worse, destroy it by corrupting its purity or bearing down its independence, and our GOVERNMENT IS REVOLUTIONIZED. Executive power and official insolence will acknowledge no bound or check. Mr. Van Buren will not only follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor by executing *the laws as he understands them;* but Amos Kendall, and the thousand official subordinates at Washington, will have the laws understood to suit them, and to skreen them from responsibility. The process of the Judge when directed against them will be *struck dead* by the President. A dispensing power in the State, and a privileged class will be virtually established, and we shall have nothing of the constitution left which any patriot need care for. We are no alarmist, but these signs are too portentous to be disregarded. We call upon the order loving, law abiding people of North Carolina, to observe them and to take warning while there is yet only a speck of usurpation on the horizon: shall the party that has thus dared and plotted against our form of Government, be still permitted to hold the vantage ground? We solemnly commend this to your consideration.

The Supreme Court.—The enemies of the Supreme Court are continually at work to inflame the popular mind against it. They cavil at the most correct decisions, censure the motives of the Judges, and denounce the whole system as anti-Republican, tyrannical and unjust. And who, let us ask, are these assailants? Are they individuals who have been wronged by the decisions, or oppressed by the judicial tyranny of this tribunal? No! but they are the friends and supporters of this Administration—men, who would remove all barriers to the will of the President, and make his sovereign will and pleasure superior to the restrictions of the Constitution, to Treaties and to Laws. "Cease vipers, ye bite a file!"—*Register.*

A Good Boy.—No mother, who has a son far away, can run her eye over the following acknowledgment of a mother's letter, which we clip from the Western World, without pronouncing its author "a good boy." In announcing the arrival of a late mail, the editor beautifully remarks:

"It also brought us a letter from her who nourished us in infancy; from her who taught us our alphabet; a letter in the same handwriting of the first copy after which we made our first attempt to trace the forms of letters; yes, a letter from her whose pious lips were the first to tell us of the sinfulness of sin,' and the excellence of virtue; from her whose cheek has paled in nightly watchings, for months together, by the couch, to which, with shackles of pain, disease had bound us; from her who always acknowledged our joy with a smile, and our wo with a tear; from her who, though of no kindred blood, has ever loved us with 'a mother's love;" and who now writes to repeat her warmest prayer that we may meet again on earth, and tell, in terms whose truth we know, that she who thus has ever loved us will love us thus forever. More than two long years have been passed since last we met, and more than the distance of earths diameter divides us; and which time and distance may be more than twice doubled ere we meet again; yet in reference to her how warmly do we feel, and how truly say,

"'Where'er I go, whatever realms to see.
My *heart untravelled* fondly turns to *thee*.'"

Just such a Man!—The Arkansas Gazette proposes Thomas H. Benton as the successor of Mr. Van Buren, because he is very much such a man, and would make just such a President as Gen. Jackson did.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

Let it be constantly borne in mind that the main charge brought by the Jackson Van Buren party against Mr. Adams was the extravagance of his administration. They very correctly alleged that an expenditure of twelve millions per annum was a waste of the public revenue; and they told the people that, were they elevated to power, the expenditures should be curtailed and the government economically administered.—The people believed them to be sincere—they turned Mr. Adams out of office, and put them in his place. And what was the result! The people "know it by heart." The expenditures have increased year by year—and now FORTY MILLIONS per annum is considered economical by the very party who excluded Mr. Adams from office for expending twelve millions! Let Mr. Van Buren be re-elected, and we should not be astonished to see the expenditures swelled to the enormous amount of SIXTY millions per annum.

The Van Buren party have no excuse to offer for this wasteful expenditure of the National treasure. They have plunged the nation in an expensive—a consuming Indian war—and for this they are responsible. They have permitted public officers to embezzle millions of the public money—they have fitted out an Exploring Expedition, chimerical and expensive at best—they have created useless and expensive public offices—they have constructed public buildings expensive and elegant beyond the means or wishes of a plain republican people—and for all this they are notoriously responsible.

Added to this they have deprived the people of a permanent and necessary currency; and are laboring by denouncing the credit system to paralyze commerce and crush individual enterprise. They have created a public debt of seven millions—and it may be laid down as incontrovertible, that if this debt and these expenditures continue to increase, a revival of the odious tariff system will be the certain result! Or, in other words, ☞ the re-election of Mr. Van Buren will fix another tariff upon the South. ☜

Cost of Railroads.—The cost of sundry railroads is thus stated in a late report of the Directors of the Housatonic Railroad:

	Per m'le.
Cost of the Boston and Worcester road	$37,000
" Boston and Providence road	42 000
" Norwich and Worcester road	22 000
" Western Railroad	34 000
" New Jersey do	45 000
" Camden and Amboy	40 000
" Columbia and Philadelphia	40,000
" Alleghany and Portage	45 000
" Albany and Schenectady	61 000
" Utica and Schenectady	19 000
" Stonington	52 000
" Hartford and N. Haven, about	20 000
" Housatonic, about	15,000

[The Wilmington, (N. C.) Railroad will not, we believe, cost more than $6,000 per mile.]

Michigan.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 21st ult., after a session of fifteen weeks. The following appropriations were made for the continuation of the works of internal improvement:—$100,000 on the southern railroad; $100,000 on the central railroad; $40,000 on the northern railroad; $60,000 on the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal; $25,000 for the improvement of the St. Joseph river; $25,000 for the improvement of Grand river.

From St. Augustine.—By the schr. *Stephen* and *Francis*, Capt. Magee, arrived yesterday, we have received the St. Augustine *Herald* of the 25th inst., from which we copy the following.

Capt. Kenyon of the schr. Elizabeth, 7 days from Key Biscayne, has politely furnished us with the following.

A day or two previous to his sailing from Fort Dallas, a party of about 20 soldiers were sent out, under command of a sergeant, to cut steam boat wood. After the sentinels were posted, and the men commenced their work, one of them, to alarm his companions, gave a mimic Indian yell, at the top of his voice, when suddenly rose up in full view almost within gun shot a body of about fifty Indians. The sergeant promptly formed his men and commenced a pursuit joined by Lieut. Ruggles, who on hearing the alarm, left orders for the remainder of his company to follow. The Indians moved off leisurely, preserving their distance, running when the soldiers run, and walking when they walked. Finding pursuit unavailing, the detachment returned.

It is supposed the Indians contemplated surrounding the working party by surprise, when the accidental whoop of the soldier caused them to be discovered.

There is no later news from the high contracting parties, Major Gen. Macomb and Sam Jones but as there is strong presumptive evidence that the Indians are generally out of ammunition, Sam will probably not exact too hard conditions.

The Flare up of Gov. Fairfield in Maine.—One million of dollars, it is stated, will be the cost of the Military movements in Maine. Gov. Fairfield already insists upon thrusting his fists into Uncle Sam's chest. It cost $700 to get out only 40 men from Portland to Augusta. Florida uses up millions at one end of the Union, and Maine comes in for a share at the other. No wonder Treasury notes are wanted!—*N. Y. Express.*

THE GALLON LAW went into operation on the 9th ult. in Mississippi. The Vicksburg Whig says, "It was a day of general mourning among the proprietors of drinking houses. We saw one establishment disposing of its drinking utensils at auction, while the door of another was shrouded with *black crape.*"

Shakspeare Modernized.—Two loafers were spouting the other day in front of a bank, when one drew a wallet from his pocket, and said, "he who steals my purse steals trash." "Yes," replied the other, "and he who filches from you your good name takes from you *what you never had.*"

Over Feeding.—Mr. Abernethy agreed with the opinion entertained by Franklin, who said that nine-tenths of the diseases were caused by over-feeding. The learned surgeon, in one of his lectures in 1827, thus addressed his hearers: "I tell you honestly what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human race: it is their gormandising and stuffing, and stimulating their digestive organs to excess, thereby producing nervous disorders and irritation."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1839.

The Superior Court for this County is now in session—Judge Pearson presiding. We believe there is no criminal case on the docket, and not an unusual amount of civil business.

THE FAIR.—We advise those who have not been to the Fair, to go to-night. Those who enjoyed a delightful hour there last night, will of course make their personal appearance again to-night.

COTTON.—Sales here at from 13 to 15 cents.

FLOUR.—Is dull and falling every where. Sales here at 5, 5¼, to $6.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Thursday evening says,—

The Market.—Flour has taken a decided fall. Gennessee has been sold at $7 50, and only small sales can be effected at that. Georgetown can be had at $7 25 a 37. Orleans sells in a small way at $7 12, and all kinds are very dull. Sales of best rye flour $5 37. All sorts of grain are steady in price. Cotton is extremely dull, next to nothing is doing.

It has been ascertained that the bales of cotton received at Mobile this season, have been 5 per cent lighter than last year, which is equal to a further diminution of 15,000 bales from the receipts of that city alone.

DROUGHT.—This region of country has been suffering for some weeks past under a withering drought. Our gardens are sadly injured, and what is of much more importance, we fear the crops will suffer seriously.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington Rail Road Company was held at Waynesborough on Monday last; at which time and place, also, a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements was held. We have not yet heard the particulars. We understand that Gov. Swain attended these meetings, and may be expected here to-night.

The Virginia Elections will take place on Thursday the 23d inst. Both parties are doing their utmost to carry the day, and if we may, (as we do,) credit the statements of the Whig papers of that State, we have no reason to fear for the result. It is almost morally certain that we shall have a handsome gain of Congressmen, and a probability of a sufficient change in the State Senate to make that body, as well as the popular House of the Legislature, decidedly Whig.

A FACT FOR THE STANDARD.—We presume that the Raleigh Standard exchanges with the "Bay State Democrat," published at Boston, under the auspices of the **Van Buren** Collector of the Customs of that port. It is the organ of the Van Buren and abolition party in Massachusetts, and of course is entitled to the highest respect from the fast friend of the abolitionist Duncan. Well, the "Bay State Democrat" says that **"ABOLITIONISM IS NOTHING MORE THAN DEMOCRACY, THAT IS, EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL MEN."** Is this true, Mr. Standard! We pause for a reply.

If any thing in the conduct of the Van Buren presses generally, could surprize us, it would be the pertinacity with which they endeavor to deceive the people on this subject, notwithstanding the accumulated proofs of the falsity of their charges against the Whig party, and such evidences as the above, of the propriety with which the same charge might be brought against themselves. They publish but one-sided statements, and expect their blind followers to read no other. Too often, unfortunately, this is the case, and so their falsehoods pass current.

The attempt of a portion of the Van Buren party at Baltimore to turn out the Collector of that port, has failed. The Democratic Committee found no favor at Washington, and the Secretary of the Treasury, on a visit to Baltimore, expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the collector and his conduct.

This family quarrel may be supposed to be no business of ours, but we cannot help rejoicing at the result. It is gratifying, as well because it is a triumph of those who were stigmatized as *gentlemen* by the rowdy portion of the party, (for it has become a reproach to be a gentleman;) as because it is the first blow that the spirit of proscription has received from Mr. Van Buren. The President was not yet prepared to surrender the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution, into the hands of an irresponsible Jacobin club.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.—Preparations are making at Charlotte to celebrate in a handsome manner, the 64th Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence—May 20.

HOW A STORY GROWS.—Not long since we mentioned that upwards of a ton of silver *ore*, from the mine of Roswell A. King, Esq. in Davidson county, N. C. had been shipped through this place to the North. The next we saw of our paragraph, was in the New York Herald, where it was announced as a ton of *pure* silver, worth $32,000. Whilst the story was thus growing at the North, our Southern friends were not idle, as we learn from a Georgia paper, that it was *three* tons of silver ore, instead of one.

Our worthy friend Mr. King is in a fair way of becoming rich, if he possesses the faculty of multiplying his silver at this rate.

CANDOR AND FAIR DEALING.—Larkin White, Esq. the Van Buren candidate for the Legislature of Virginia, in the county of Hanover, some time ago published an address, in which he stated that he considered Mr. Clay an abolitionist. Subsequently, he delivered a speech before the people, in which he declared "that if he had known Mr. Clay's opinions as well when he wrote his circular as he does now, he would not have made the charge, for he did not believe it to be true."

This is an instance of fairness of which we have but few examples in the Van Buren ranks. We recollect but one, and that was the case of the Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer.

Mr. White was doubtless indebted to the slanders of the Richmond Enquirer for his first impressions, just as many an honest man in this State may have imbibed the same mistaken ideas from the Raleigh Standard. Fortunately for Mr. White, he had access to other information than the columns of the Enquirer; for that paper, like the Standard, has *been afraid to trust its readers with a sight of Mr. Clay's Speech.* They have both preferred to slander Mr. Clay, with their own eyes open, but with those of their readers closed.

Gen. Waddy Thompson, the able and honest Representative in Congress of Mr. Calhoun's district in South Carolina, has declined a re-election, in consequence of private affairs.

Among the Humbugs of the day, is the attempt now making by the Van Buren party to set themselves up before the people as the exclusive defenders of the Constitution. Witness the following specimen from the proceedings of the "Democratic Republicans" of New Hanover:—

"Whereas, We witness in every portion of our country the most unparalleled exertions making by the advocates of monopoly and exclusive privilege, by force and stratagem to change totally our political institutions, and to convert our Federal Constitution from a plain, distinct and well defined compact, into a reverse tissue of precedents like the Constitution of Great Britain."

Without stopping to inquire of the Chairman of the Committee which concocted this stuff, what he means by a "reverse tissue of precedents," we deny that the Whig party (which we presume is meant,) are the "advocates of monopoly and exclusive privilege," or that they wish, either by force or stratagem, to change, either totally or in part, our political institutions. So far from the assertions of the Democrats of New Hanover being true, (and no attempt is made to prove them,) they are susceptible of the most emphatic disproof, and it is easy to show that the Democrats themselves are justly chargeable with the very sins which they falsely lay at our door.

What are the monopolies and exclusive privileges which they charge us with advocating? We suppose the allusion is to the banks. Now it is notorious, that from 1830 to 1836, a period of only six years, during which the Jackson party was in the ascendant in almost all the States of the Union, the number of Banks increased from 282 to 559, or more than doubled, and their capital increased from $145,192,268, to $251,875,292. And yet the Whigs are charged with the fault of this enormous increase. It is perfectly notorious, that the Jackson party did all it could during that period, to stimulate the banking system, by increasing the amount of capital, and by urging the Pet Banks to as active an employment of it as possible, all for the purpose of breaking down the U. S. Bank. As it has been in the whole Union, so has it been in North Carolina.

The Jackson party chartered both our present Banks, and the increase of the capital of one of them was brought about in 1836, entirely by the advice and efforts of one of the most influential and talented members of the party in the State. This is not all. An attempt was made a few years ago to get another Bank chartered. With whom did the scheme originate? Not with the Whigs. Who brought it before the Legislature, and urged the passage of a charter? Not a Whig, but a Van Buren man, a professed anti-Bank, anti-monopoly, anti-exclusive privilege man. And yet an effort was afterwards made to fasten odium upon the Whig party for this very attempt to create another Bank! What party passed the laws making an increase in one year of upwards of five millions of bank capital in Virginia? The Van Buren party. What party has opened the flood gates of monopoly (so called) in New York by authorizing free banking? The same party. What party chartered the U. States Bank of Pennsylvania itself? Why the Jackson party; for it is notorious that the Legislature which chartered that bank had an overwhelming majority of Jackson men, but the terms offered by the Bank were so manifestly favorable to the trade and essential to the prosperity of the State, that they could not be resisted, and the orders from Washington were disobeyed. It is true that the denunciations of the Globe afterwards forced many of these men into the ranks of the opposition, but it is not less true, that the Bank was chartered by a Jackson Legislature.

And so it has been all over the country. All our readers know, that from 1830 to 1836, the Jackson party prevailed in nearly all the States, and the Secretary of the Treasury has officially reported to Congress that the increase of banks during that period was as above stated.

But what proofs do the New Hanover Democrats adduce, of exertions to "change our political institutions," or to convert the Constitution into a "reverse tissue." None. They never pretend to *prove* any thing; and the great body of their followers are quite satisfied with assertion without proof. But how stands it with the Van Buren party themselves? What does the constitution provide in regard to the Judiciary? Why, that the Judges shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and for the best of all reasons, that they may be above the influence of fear in the administration of their duties. What does the Van Buren party propose, but to "STRIKE ITS FIRST BLOW," at this feature of the Constitution! to destroy the independence of the only branch of the government, which, for the wisest purposes, the framers of the Constitution thought proper to place above the influence of the frowns or favors of Executive power! Would not this be to "change our political institutions," and to destroy one of the most valuable features of the Constitution?

Do the New Hanover Democrats forget the period when it was the fashion of its party to cry out, "Down with the Senate," the aristocratic Senate, as they called it; and the appeals they made to the people to reduce the term of its members! That was the cry of the party only six years ago, when the Whigs controlled that body, but it is no longer heard now that the faithful have obtained its unlimited control. Even the President himself was in the habit of denouncing it. Did not this look like an effort to "change our political institutions?"

The Constitution provides that "no state shall pass any ex-post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts." And yet it has been one of the first objects of the Van Buren party to destroy the obligation of the contract entered into between the State of Pennsylvania and its Bank of the U. States, by which contract, in consideration of a charter for 20 years, the Bank had actually paid some millions of dollars to the State. Was this upholding the Constitution?

We might go on to show how these self-styled protectors of the Constitution have labored to "change our political institutions," by the latitudinarian doctrines of the Proclamation, and of the Protest, by bringing the Senate to the fact of the Executive in the disgraceful Expunging process; and to subvert the authority of Congress by a new process of pocketing a bill to prevent its being passed into a law. But enough has been said to show the hollowness of the pretensions made by these "democrats," and the total want of foundation for their slanders of the Whig party.

The fiftieth Anniversary of the Inauguration of Washington, as the first President of the United States, was celebrated at New York on the 30th ult. by an oration delivered by John Quincy Adams, a Dinner, &c. The New York Express says,—

Mr. Adams appeared in fine health, but much thinner in flesh than formerly; his nerves were somewhat affected, and his voice had not quite sufficient compass, for so large and difficult a place to speak in. He however appeared in all his youthful vigor and fervor, and for the space of an hour and three quarters chained the attention of one of the most respectable and intellectual assemblages ever convened in this city. It would be utterly impossible to do the slightest justice to this production of one of the most profound scholars of any age. He gave an interesting history of the inhabitants of this thinly peopled country prior to the Revolution,—peopled from England, Holland, France, and other countries, all suffering in the fire of adversity, but all burning with one flame of patriotism. He depicted in most glowing terms, the history of our difficulties which led to the declaration of independence, and of the Confederation and Constitution that followed. His description of the announcement, to Washington, of his election as President; his letter to Gen. Knox; his doubts of his capacity: his reliance on the firmness and integrity of the people, was very able.—He next gave a history of Gen. Washington's departure from Mount Vernon, his feelings on leaving a life of peace and domestic joys; his triumphal journey through Alexandria, Georgetown, Philadelphia, Trenton, and the aquatic procession of boats up the bay of New York; the roar of cannon, and the general joy. He closed by a most affecting analogy, in which he described the children of Israel on their entrance to the promised land, and the blessings, or the curses, as described by Joshua, to await them on their future conduct; and so, he said, it would be with the people of this country, in their future course, as they yielded obedience to the laws of God and to our blessed Constitution. Although in a Church, the power of his eloquence was such that he was frequently interrupted by peals of applause. He finished his discourse, apparently, without fatigue.

At the Dinner, a number of distinguished individuals made speeches, among them, "Senator Southard of New Jersey, who set forth at length the importance and vast powers of the Supreme Judiciary; and in the course of remarks complimentary to the Chief Justices who had presided over that august tribunal, he did not omit Mr. Chief Justice Taney, against whose appointment, though he voted in the Senate, yet for whom *now* he had feelings quite different from those that prompted him to give that vote.

When Amos Kendall went to Washington, and was installed Fourth Auditor, (as a reward for his perfidy to Mr. Clay, who had nourished him when sick and poor,) he found two brothers, named *McDaniel*, Clerks in his office. He was immediately seized with a horror of "*family monopoly*" of offices, and forthwith turned both of them out, because they were guilty of the sin of being brothers. Being asked why he did not let one of them remain, he replied, that "that would have subjected him to a charge of partiality between them!"

How his subsequent practice has conformed to these professions, may be gathered from a communication in a late National Intelligencer, written by Dr. Rob't. Mayo, of Washington, who was formerly a leading Jackson man, but quit the party in disgust:—

"His connexions stated in the following list, I know, from accurate information have been in the enjoyment of the salaries affixed to their names nearly ever since he has been in the Post Office Department. Two or three others, I am informed, have been appointed to office since; but I am not able confidently to state them. Among them, however, are to be reckoned every degree of consanguinity and affinity. After his inflated SELF, he has father-in-law, brothers, brothers-in-law, nephews, and of cousins God knows how many.

Amos Kendall, Postmaster General	$6,000
A. Kyle, sen. (his father-in-law,)	1,200
A. Kyle, jun. (his brother-in-law,)	1,200
Samuel Kendall, jun. (his nephew,)	1,400
****Kendall, (another nephew.)	1,200
George M. Kendall, (his brother.)	1,000

It is worthy of remark, by the bye, that Mr. Kendall seems to entertain a particular preference that his family shall engross the delicate trust of opening "dead letters," in which office he has placed several of them. I know from his personal acknowledgments that Mr. Kendall has theoretical speculations, if not practical knowledge, of the "*pickings*" that "dead letters" afford. It is well understood that it was a speculation of this sort that prompted him to turn out the late principal incumbent of that office. I have never known of any returns being made to the accounting departments of the *proceeds* of the "dead letter office," which must be of very considerable amount every year; nor have I ever noticed any recommendation of the Postmaster General to Congress to increase or improve the accountability of that office by placing grave and trusty heads over it, &c. It is easy to imagine what a little sleight of hand in the openers of "dead letters" might do with their valuable contents!"

A meeting took place on Friday last, in Norfolk County, near the North Carolina line, between J. Seawell Jones, Esq. of North Carolina, and H. Wright Wilson, Esq. of New York, to settle by the barbarous appeal of the duel, a point of honor, which had originated between them a short time before, at Petersburg. They fought with pistols at six paces. At the first fire, Mr. Wilson was shot through the body and died on the spot. His ball grazed his adversary's temple. This fatal event is the more to be lamented from the circumstance that the parties had long known and esteemed each other, and up to the moment of their feud had reciprocated the most friendly and respectful sentiments.—This is evidenced by the survivor in the bitter agony of his feelings and the avowal of his high appreciation of the worth and character of the deceased. Both, however, were under the infatuation which chains the votaries of false honor to its bloody code, and deemed their quarrel irreconcileable by any other course than that which involves a violation of the laws of God and man! How long will reasoning man permit himself to be the victim of this accursed Moloch.

Norfolk Herald.

The quarrel originated at Petersburg, during the late races at that place. The cause of quarrel, we learn, was the following words, spoken by Mr. Wilson in presence of Mr. Jones: "*I know enough of Southern people to know that they* NEVER *comply with their obligations.*" They fought at a distance of six paces.

[*Old Dominion of April 27.*

Connecticut Legislature.—This body assembled on Wednesday. William W. Boardman (Whig) of New Haven, was elected Speaker, and Abijah Catlin and Roger H. Mills, Clerks of the House. John A. Rockwell was chosen President, pro tem. of the Senate, and Nelson Brewster, Clerk. The Whig majority in the choice of Speaker in the House, was 32.

We are authorized to announce Charles Fisher, Esq. as a Candidate to represent the 10th Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

Salisbury Carolinian.

William L. Kennedy, Esq. very prudently refuses to run for Congress against Mr. Stanly in the 3d Congressional district.

Raleigh Star.

The Milledgeville Recorder contains a letter giving the particulars of a shocking affair between two parties of Irish laborers on the Georgia Rail Road, in which two persons were killed and eight severely wounded. Thirty-four of the murderers were arrested and committed to jail.

One of the hallucinations of the Great Van Buren Democratic Republican State Rights party is, that Henry Clay is an abolitionist, and Martin Van Buren a fast friend of Southern institutions. Gen. Thompson of S. Carolina happily alluded in a speech in Congress to this "unreal mockery" of a distorted imagination, when he said,—"Is it not, sir, rather too much that the man who was among the first to originate that dangerous agitation, (the Missouri Question) should now be proclaimed as the only anointed savior of Southern institutions, while he, a slave-holder himself, who quieted it, is denounced as a dangerous agitator?"—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Whig National Convention.—We perceive that the WHIGS in nearly all the States have moved, or are moving, in the choice of Delegates to represent them in the WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION that is to be held at Harrisburg in December next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States at the ensuing National Election. For this purpose we observe, by a notice from the State Central Committee of CONNECTICUT, a State Convention is called for the 15th day of next month, to be composed of a number of delegates from each town equal to the number of its Representatives in the General Assembly.

National Intelligencer.

More North Carolina Enterprise.—The Messrs. Lash, of Bethania, Stokes county, are engaged on a large scale in the manufacture of Segars, Smoking Tobacco, &c. This establishment employs constantly about twenty-five hands, and sells manufactures to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. The specimens which we have seen are equal to those of any factory either in America or the West India Islands. We wish great success to the worthy proprietors.—*Salis. Watchman.*

Gold Mine.—We understand that a Gold Mine has just been discovered on the lands of Mr. James Yeargain, in this County, in the New Light Settlement, about 20 miles North of Raleigh.—*Raleigh Register.*

Abolition.—The two ablest papers which have recently appeared in opposition to the tenets and conduct of the Abolitionists are from the pens of John Whipple, Esq. a Whig member of the Rhode Island Legislature, in a Report submitted to that body, and a letter of Harrison Gray Otis, a distinguished Whig of Massachusetts, addressed to Mr. Whipple. They take the most decided ground against the Abolitionists, and maintain it with distinguished ability.

Raleigh Register.

The cotton market is excessively dull. Many of the holders are firm, while others would readily accept of a little reduction. All eyes are turned to the next accounts expected by the Liverpool, on Sunday. It is conjectured that the advices from the other side will be decidedly favorable; and must be so, in order to sustain the market here. Should the price fall off, it will be very unexpected news.—*N. Y. Express.*

We take the following from an exchange paper. It is an extract of a letter from the Post Master General, addressed to C. B. Peckham, of Newport R. I.

"Post masters may enclose the money in a letter to the publisher of a Newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter if written by himself; but if the letter be written by another person, the Post master cannot frank it."

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet in Philadelphia on Thursday, the 16th instant.

Look out down South.—The Providence Journal says, "that at the present high rates of Cotton, the article can be imported from Brazil and sold here, so as to compete with that of home production, even after paying a duty of 3 cents per pound."

If this should happen, how Tariff and Anti-Tariff would "Jump Jim Crow!" The Yankees have the notion, it is certain, in their noddles.—*N. Y. Express.*

Court of Inquiry.—The United States Gazette states that the Court of Inquiry in the case of Commodore Elliott was organized on Monday last, and sits every day at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. It consists of Commodores Stewart, Biddle, and Patterson, John M. Read is Judge Advocate, and Josiah Randall acts as counsel for Commodore Elliott.—*Baltimore American.*

St. Louis, Mo.—The official census of St. Louis has been completed, and the population of the city proper is found to be 16,207. What is a remarkable event for the West, the male population of the city is to the female (according to a summary in the Argus) as nearly two to one, or about 85 to 45.

"To *prove* corruption and abuse only STRENGTHENS the Administration in the affection of that *powerful and disciplined* CORPS, which is the main support of those in power, and which has, unfortunately, established so commanding an influence over public opinion."—*Reply of* Mr. CALHOUN *to the Petersburg Committee, who invited him to a public dinner, March*, 1835.

A young man "down south," writes to his sweet-heart "down East," that his prospects at present are very favorable,—that he clears on an average five dollars a day by *pitching dollars!* An enterprising character truly.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer of Wednesday.

A PAINFUL NIGHT SCENE ON BOARD A STEAM BOAT.

A portion of the passengers on board the steam boat Alabama, Captain Sutton, were not a little alarmed on Sunday last. The boat left Baltimore for Norfolk at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and by two o'clock the next morning had accomplished the greater part of her voyage. At that solemn and quiet hour, however, and when she was out in the Chesapeake Bay, several miles from land, a report reached the gentlemen's cabin that the *boat was on fire!*

The effect of such intelligence at such an hour, and under the circumstances described, was painful and unnerving in no ordinary degree. In an instant every individual whose ears were open to the appalling alarm started from his pillow, and hurrying on such clothing as could be discovered in the darkness and confusion, proceeded on deck. The number embraced but a small portion of the passengers, and it was perhaps fortunate that so few were awake. The firemen were observed busily engaged in dragging the wood from beneath one of the boilers, and dashing water upon it; while one or two of the passengers, more active than the rest, had already seized the water buckets, in readiness for such occasions, and made their way towards the furnace between decks.—For the space of a few minutes the scene was full of danger, horror and despair.

A party of four, engaged in the forward cabin *playing cards*, were among the most terrified. No wonder! The visage of Death, always terrible, must have been especially so to such a group. They rushed wildly on deck, and in a condition of almost breathless agitation. Their feelings may be better imagined than described, when we remember that two hours of the Sabbath had already gone by!

Fortunately the danger had been somewhat exaggerated. The boat was not on fire—but one of the boilers was in a very precarious condition, and it had been deemed essential to extinguish the fire under it, in order to prevent explosion. The waste sotp cock had been opened, with the object of letting off the surplus steam, and *had not been effectually closed again.* Some time after, the Engineer, seeing the boiler become unusually heated, tried the upper cock, and then lower, and discovered, with much alarm, that the water had fallen below both, while the boiler had attained a dangerous heat! Had he introduced cold water at this crisis, an explosion must have been inevitable. But he saw the difficulty, and immediately ordered the hands to pull out the wood and extinguish the fire beneath the boiler. This they did, under some excitement, but without serious difficulty. The passengers seeing them throw water upon blazing wood, naturally enough thought the boat on fire, and so gave the alarm.

In the confusion and darkness, some time elapsed before the real difficulty was made known generally, and not indeed until more than one had turned a thought inward and upward, and had looked out upon the broad and billowy bay with well founded alarm.

Captain Sutton was perfectly cool and self-possessed throughout the crisis, and it was discovered with pleasure, even after the danger had passed away, that the boat was liberally provided with life-preservers.

The estimated cost of the internal improvements, authorised by the laws of Indiana, is $21,000,000.

More Pardons.—Sir George Arthur has pardoned twelve more of the prisoners taken at Prescott. They were conveyed from Kingston to Sackett's Harbor and Oswego, free of charge, by Capt. Despard, of the steamboat Telegraph

The editor of the Globe would be glad to see the Republic die to-morrow if it would but bequeah its money to him.

Vt. Statesman.

It might bequeath him some, but certainly not a great deal. Our readers may remember the case of the uncle, who, in his will, bequeathed a few silver spoons to his nephew, adding—"If I do not bequeath him the rest of the set, it is because he has already stolen them."—*Louisville Journal.*

A lad recently at school in New Haven from Newport, was asked by his tutor how many Gods there were? The lad replied, "I do not know, Sir, how many you have in Connecticut, but we have none in Rhode Island!"

Not Slow.—We have all heard of the man who made one of our largest boats round to and then asked the captain if he would wait while he ran home for change enough to buy a pint of whiskey; a similar scene lately occurred, according to the Boston Transcript, on one of the rail roads in this vicinity. The cars were going along under full headway when the engineer observed an old woman running towards the train from a house he was about passing, waving her hands and exhibiting great anxiety lest the cars should go by without stopping. Supposing that her errand was important, he checked the locomotive, and moved slowly along until the old lady—who had run herself nearly out of breath, gradually approached within hailing distance. "Well, marm," cried the conductor, "what do you want?" "I want," replied the dame, screeching at the top of her voice, "I want to know if you want to buy any squashes?" The way the steam was put on the locomotive for the next five miles was a caution to land turtles.—*Picayune.*

At Private Sale this week,

AND at Auction on Wednesday the 8th, and Friday the 10th, commencing at 4 o'clock, P. M.,

Fine Engravings, Lithographic Prints, &c. &c.,

At Mrs. Erambert's late Store, Gillespie Street.

May 7, 1839.

Auction Sales.

TO-MORROW at 12 (M.) at the Market House, 1 Buggy Wagon and Harness, 1 Dray, 1 Cart.

ALSO,

At early candle-light, at the Auction Store, Person Street, a General Assortment of Foreign and Domestic GOODS, HATS, SHOES, COMBS, HARDWARE, &c. &c.

A. KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*

May 8, 1839. 44-1w

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To "MAC" of the North Carolinian:

"Tom Thumb," when dressed out in his seven-leagued shoes,
Is no match for you when you're courting the muse;
Little Tom treads on, regardless of time,
And you jingle verses, regardless of rhyme.

Now take the advice of a well meaning friend,
The next time you write, say what you intend
In prose, not in verse, for rely on it, "Mac,"
The poetical turn you very much lack.

Let the friends of the "Old" and the "New School" alone,
There are grumblers enough to gnaw at that bone,
But if you are anxious the "nut shell" to crack,
Try not in verse, you'll fail, Mr. Mac.

But why should I thus be giving advice!
When neither "Cool Springs" or mountains of ice,
Will serve as "juvantia," nor yet as "Cadendi,"
To him who has caught *Cacoethes Scribendi.*

Then "go it," you poet, the fair muses seek,
And write for the paper some rhymes every week,
The printer, to print them, I suppose has agreed,
But mark ye, friend Mac, I don't promise to read.

X. Y. Z.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, in the vicinity of this place, by Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, Mr. JOSEPH BROOKSBANK to Miss ADELINE TRULL.

On the 17th ultimo, at the residence of Louis Bringier, Esq. (Surveyor General of the State of Louisiana,) by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, Major General E. P. GAINES, of the U. S. Army, to Mrs. MYRA CLARK WHITNEY, only daughter of the late Daniel Clark, Esq. of New Orleans.

DIED,

In this town, on the morning of the 3th inst., Miss LOUISA R. SNOW, in the 21st year of her age.

At his residence on Wilkinson's Point in Craven county, on the 26th January, 1839, Rev. ISAAC PIPKIN, preacher of the Free Will Baptist denomination, aged 73.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 2, Benjamin Rush, with Goods, for Hall & Johnson, C. J. Orrell, C. P. Mallett, T. S. Lutterloh, Cook & Co. H. Leete, E. J. Hale, H. & E. J. Lilly, C. T. Haigh, Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Neff & Starr, Mrs. E. McIntyre, A. M. Campbell, R. F. Bailey, Yarbrough & Ray, B. Rose, Gardner & McKethan, C. A. McMillan, M. R. Willkings, of this place, and for C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, Chas. Manly, Lash & Brother, T. Chambers, Joseph Chambers, G. W. Brown, E. D. & H. Austin, J. Krider, Michael Brown, Armstrong & Mebane, T. L. Cowan, J. W. Thomas, L. & Huffman, Lee & Saunders, Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Mrs. Brown, R. Marsh, A. B. Marsh & Co. Knight & Webb, J. & W. Horne, Evans & Nettle, J. Sloan, and Stedman & Ramsey, of the interior.

Also, May 6th, Post Boy, with Salt, for C. T. Haigh, and T. S. Lutterloh, of this place.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY.

ARRIVALS.

April 30—Brig Wm. H. Talman from Charleston. May 1—Schr. Reaper from Charleston. 2—Brig Maria from Jacksonville. 6—Schrs. Chas. E. Thorn from New York, Armer Patton from Philadelphia.

DEPARTURES.

April 30—Schrs. Patriot for New Bedford, Lucy and Margaret for New York, H. Lawrence for ditto. May 4—Brig Thorn for Matanzas; Schrs. Copper for New York, Stephen Olney for do., Janus for Philadelphia. 6—Schr. Mary for Boston.

STEAM BOAT COLLISION.—We learn from the Wilmington Chronicle of yesterday, that the Steamers Vanderbilt and North Carolina came in contact on Saturday night about 10 o'clock, off Georgetown light. The North Carolina was materially damaged, the Vanderbilt but slightly. Both made directly for Charleston, where they arrived on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. This accident will cause no interruption to the travel, as other boats have taken the places of the damaged ones.

Produce per Rail Road for the past week.—Turpentine, 385 bbls.; Tar, 34 ditto; Bacon, 5,422 lbs.; Corn, 293 bushels.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 8.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 15	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 10	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	5 a 6	Wheat, nominal.	
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 7, 1839. 44tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held in Fayetteville on Friday the 31st instant.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Pres't.*

May 6, 1839. 44-tt

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above three weeks.

WM. L. COFER,

Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the SPRING and SUMMER of 1839, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

P. S. All those indebted to the subscriber either by note or account, will please call and settle the same immediately, as cloths cannot be bought without cash.

W. L. C.

May 4, 1839. 44-1m.

NEW BOOKS.

CLARKE on the Mulberry and Silk; Comstock's Practical Treatise on the same subject; Life of Wilberforce; Pericles and Aspasia; Riches without wings; The Cabinet Minister, a novel; Romance of the Haram, by Miss Pardoe; Bianci Visconti, N. P. Willis's play; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery; do 75 Receipts for Pastry; Smart's Horace; Letter Writer; U. S. Speaker; &c.

New Piano Music, and Piano Instructer; Blank Books; Ruled Paper; Ink, Pens, Quills, &c.; with a variety of School Books; Just received by

E. J. HALE.

May 4, 1839.

Jewett's Chemical Remedies,

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scald-head, Fever sores, White Swellings, Headache of all kinds, Bowel Complaints, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Liver Complaints, loss of appetite, local pains of all kinds, Tetters, Ringworms, Corns on the feet, Burns, Ulcers of all kinds, Sore Eyes, and almost all kinds of nervous complaints,—consisting of the following preparations, to-wit: Cerates, Liniments, Lotions and Pile Salve.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine has been recently received, and is for sale at the Book Store, where numerous certificates of their astonishing cures may be examined.

May 4, 1839. 44-4w.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

Is now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1 1839 26tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE.

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 tf

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL.)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a hand some assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS N. O MOLASSES, now landing

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execut all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

PETERS' PILLS.

A FEW bottles of this invaluable Anti-Bilious Pill, just received from the Manufactory a New York. The immense sale of these Pills renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Heart-burn, Nausea furred tongue, incipient, Diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowel where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.

—ALSO—

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers Sores, Piles, &c &c

The Bitters are said to be an infallable remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale by

E. J HALE, Agent.

Feb 12 1839

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8 1839 36tf

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Saddlery & Harness Maker.

OWEN HOUSTON having commenced the above business on his own account, respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public to this fact. He is now prepared to execute any orders in his line with neatness and despatch, and he flatters himself, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public confidence. His Shop is on Hay Street, one door East of Mr. James Baker's, and only a few doors above the Market House, where he intends to keep on hand a complete assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, of all kinds.

O. HOUSTON.

April 16, 1839. 41-5w

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found th slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-cowly

BARK.

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

Received per Steam Boat,

64 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
10 boxes LEMONS,

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 1, 1839. 39tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats. &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

SPRING

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are

1250 Pieces CALICOES, well assorted,
375 do. Linen Drilling, do. do.
Bishop Lawns and French Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Summer Cloths, and Crape Camlet,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, all colours,
Silks, Black and all colours, &c. &c.

All of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

March 25, 1839. 38tf

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

SIR PHILIP.

THIS thorough-bred and truly beautiful HORSE, 5 years old, will make his first season this Spring, and will stand at the Plantation of Wm. S. Latta, (and may be seen frequently at his Stable in Town,) Averasborough and McArthur's Bridge.

SIR PHILIP is a beautiful dark bay, handsomely dappled, black mane, tail and legs, full 16 hands high.

Sir Philip was sired by Optimus, and dam by Sir Archy.—For full Pedigree and terms, see handbills of the day.

ISHAM DRAKE,
Groom for the Owner.

March 26, 1839. 38-2m

A VALUABLE RIVER PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to the South West, offers at private sale, his FARM in the County of Anson, on the Pee Dee River, about 12 miles from Wadesborough, known as the Mount Pleasant place. The Tract contains about 1700 ACRES, between 5 and 600 acres of which are cleared and prepared for cultivation. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, and small grain. There is about one hundred acres that is not surpassed by any Land on the Pee Dee in point of fertility. The Plantation is well watered, there being several never failing Springs of most excellent water on the premises. There are two comfortable DWELLING HOUSES, with the necessary Out Houses.

To the above Plantation there is attached a large

FISHERY,

Which, by a little attention, might be made very profitable. The subscriber during the last Spring season, with six small revolving nets, caught upwards of 3000 Shad, besides a great number of round fish.

Persons wishing to purchase a valuable Tract of Land, convenient to a good market, will do well to call and view the premises for themselves, as I am determined to sell; consequently a bargain will be given if immediate application is made.

For terms apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. J. B. Douglas, at Wadesborough, or the Overseer on the premises.

MARTIN J. PICKETT.

April 12, 1839. 41-6w

Notice.

LOST or mislaid, a Note made by Thos. H. Massey and Joseph Arey, for Thirty-one Dollars and Ninety Cents, six months after 10th Oct., 1838, payable to Hannah Ragland, Executrix of George Ragland. All persons are forewarned from trading for said Note, as the payment has been stopped.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 22, 1839. 42tf

SHOES.

I HAVE received direct from the Manufacturers, my Spring supply of SHOES, consisting of

Ladies' Calf, Kid, Prunella and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Misses' Leather do. do. do. do. do.,
A general assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
Also, a few pair Gentlemen's Cloth Boots, a superior article for Summer wear.

S. T. HAWLEY.

April 22, 1839. 42-3w

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & BONNETS.

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.

April 22, 1839. 42tf

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN from my Plantation, 3 miles above the Fayetteville (Campbelton) Bridge, a small sorrel HORSE, no white, colour deep red, in thin order, much shaved with the gear, 6 years old this Spring, about 4 feet 11 inches high. It is supposed the person who stole him went up the old Raleigh Road. A reward of $25 is offered for the apprehension of the thief, and if the Horse has been let loose and taken up, a liberal compensation and expenses paid on delivery of the Horse.

W. S. LATTA.

March 13, 1839. 42-2m

New Books.

SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, complete in one large vol.; Sterling and Penruddock, by the author of Tremaine, Devere, &c.; Jack Adams the Mutineer, by Capt. Chamier; The Prince and the Pedlar, by the author of the Heiress; The Spirit of the East, illustrated in a Journal of Travels through Roumeli, by D. Urquhart; the Bubbles of Canada, by the author of Sam Slick; Winter Studies and Summer Rambles, by Mrs. Jamison, author of Characteristics of Women, &c.; The Wisdom and Genius of Shakspeare, being a selection and arrangement of the beauties of Shakspeare's Works; Paulding's Wise Men of Gotham, &c.

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

To WILLIAM ADAMS THOMAS.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C., *April* 5, 1839.

DEAR SON: Having lately understood that you had been engaged in business at Hillsborough, and having passed through Fayetteville about the first of March, and being anxious for you to return home, I therefore affectionately invite you either to return or go to the Wake Forest Institute and complete your education. If you prefer the latter, and will inform me, I will send on the necessary funds to that place, but if your business is such that you cannot conveniently accept of the above proposition at present, I hope you will not delay writing to me, so that I may be able to open a correspondence with you, as it will afford me and your mother the greatest pleasure at any time to hear from you.

Yours, affectionately,

GEORGE THOMAS.

N. B.—Any information concerning WM. A. THOMAS, or WM. ADAMS, as he is sometimes called, will be thankfully received. [40-2m

Notice.

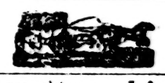
THE Repairs of the Court House in the County of Robeson, will be let out to the lowest bidder, at the Court House square, in the Town of Lumberton, on Monday the 27th day of May, 1839, which will be the fourth Monday in the month.

Plan of the work, with the requisite conditions, will be made known on the day.

Bond with security, will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

J. D. BRIDGERS, }
R. C. RHODES, } *Committee.*

April 18, 1839. 42-5w



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27 1 pd

For sale at the Auction Store,

50 PIECES GEORGIA NANKINS, a beautiful article for Summer wear.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 15, 1839. 41tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1839.

The Bank of Cape Fear, }
vs. } *Scire Facias.*
The heirs of James Walter Douglass, dec'd. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomson Douglass, Alexander Douglass, Mary Grey Douglass, Ellen D. Douglass, Sally F. Douglass, Martha C. Douglass, and John A. Douglass, heirs of James Walter Douglass, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to appear the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to shew cause why the Lands of James W. Douglass, which descended to them, should not be sold to satisfy the claim of the Plaintiff.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D., 1839, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

41] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr., *Clerk.*

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1. 1839. 26tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y

VALUABLE

Summer Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that desirabl pleasant and healthy

SUMMER RESIDENCE,

Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon Robert Strange, Charles T. Haigh, Esq. and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables,—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is to be sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE—Bond with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor,

THOMAS ASHE.

March 9. 36tf.

Molasses, &c.

20 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
1 bale Brown Shirtings,
1 do do Sheetings,
1 case Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Sattinetts.

Also, in Store, at very low prices,—

100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do do,
8 do Super Royal do do,
50 do Wrapping do,

SAM'L W TILLINGHAST

January 1, 1839. 26tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street

Fayetteville, Sept 20, 1836. 8tf

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19. 1839 37 1Y

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt and ragged clothes

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Jerry were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen County.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others. ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Feb 18, 1839. 33 f

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentle man well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74 tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839 27tf.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838

NEW BOOKS.

KEITH'S Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity, with numerous plates; Webster's Speeches; Melville's Sermons; The Bugeonot, a new Novel by James; with a variety of School Books, just received by

E J HALE.

March 4.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a connection in business under the firm of

H. & E. J. LILLY,

And are now opening a very large Stock of seasonable GOODS

In their Stock may be found extra fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Crape Camlets and Bombazines, Brown Linens and Drillings, with a variety of Goods for Summer wear

French, English and American Prints, Printed Muslins and Lawns, Silk Goods of nearly every description, fancy Shawls and Collars, Gloves and Hosiery in great variety, Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, superfine Velvets and Merges, Tailor Trimmings in great variety and prime quality, Irish Linens and Lawns, Thread Cambrics, fine hem stitched and common Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Fronts, Italian Cravats and Stocks in great variety.

A large assortment of 3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 5 4 Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached Drills, Suffolk and Hamilton Drills.

Also, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hardware and Cutlery, together with a large assortment of Bonnets, of the latest style, some of which are very handsome.

Purchasers will please examine this Stock before buying, as it may be to their interest We intend selling low either at Wholesale or Retail.

HENRY LILLY,
EDW'D J LILLY

Fayetteville, March 20, 1839. 7 10w

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's School,

At Kelvin, near Pittsborough, N. C.,

IS limited to 20 or 25 young Ladies, of whom 8 or 10 will be received into their family The terms are, for those who board in the family $80 per session. This charge includes board, tuition, &c except Music and Drawing. Tuition for Day Scholars, $20 per session. Music $22 50. Use of Piano, $2 50 Drawing and Painting $10. The course of instruction includes all the branches usually taught in Female Academies.

The object in limiting the number of pupils is to give that particular attention to them which cannot be so well afforded when the number is large.

The present session will close on the 27th of April, and the next will commence on the 1st of June and close on the 27th of October. Thus making the vacations fall in the months of May and November.

February 15, 1839. 33tf

The Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Register will insert the above three weeks

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf